The Daily and Weekly Commercial—News and Opinions. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must settle his bill, and the publisher may continue to send until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News, or to call for them from the Postoffice or removing and leaving uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREELEY

the Champion of Labor.

hat His Views Were When Not Begging for Votes.

cial Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1872.

v. McCook, of Colorado, being present yesterday in Y. York, was called upon by various soldiers' sailors' clubs of that city, was called on for a speech, made the following statement concerning his knowl. of Horace Greeley's former views on the labor ques-

"Horace Greeley deserves the gratitude of the laboring man. He has been a champion of the laboring men of the country. I dare to say that he is not, unless time and circumstances have made a great change in them, a millionaire. He made a great fortune, it is said, but he was a poor man when he was building a house, or something of kind, and was compelled to pay four and four and a dollars per day for labor, and that so long as the government continued to pay out large amounts money, and so long as greenbacks formed so abundant, the wages of laborer would remain exorbitant. Something must be to remedy this, and what do you suppose this remwas, as suggested by him, champion of the laboring of the country? It was to begin by reducing the pay soldiers and sailors and cutting down the pensions of wounded and widows and orphans. This unselfish riot and philosopher proposed then to two Senators of United States, while the wounds of the gallant old fel who fought through the war were not yet healed t the pay of soldiers and sailors should cut down and their pensions reduced, order that he could have his house it cheaper. This friend of the workingmen instead calling in the aid of special legislation in order that price of labor might be reduced, so that he and others him might in future be able to get two a dollar out the hard earnings of mechanics and laboring men that y might have occasion to employ. This may have been evidence of a very unselfish desire to benefit the laboring sses of the laboring classes; but at this time, when he not canvassing for votes, it appeared to me ch mere like a desire to put money in his own pocket their expense.

HE NEGRO VOTE.

The Democrats Miscon-

strue the Law

o Disfranchise Colored Voters

lection Officers, Read!

epublicans, Assert Your Rights!

The Democrats, true to their prejudices against the olored people, and knowing that scarcely one in a thouand of that class will vote for Buckalew, have placed a he consideration on this election. In order to bear s and annoy colored voters, and, if possible, deprive em of their votes. To this end, the Democratic County committee have issued to the various wards in order to ear Election Committees, the eighth paragraph of which is follows:

"5th. Note that every negro unknown to you is sworn as his right to vote, and proves BY ONE VOUCHER *that he is entitled to the State for one year.*"

This is a glaring misconstruction, and a bold attempt o induce election officers and Democratic challengers to ormect the law. Section 4, page 43, of the Laws of the lection Laws (second edition, 1872, page 98), reads as follows:

Sec. 4. In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioner and assessor, or the right to vote, whether found erson or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the judge of election to require proof on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof. (c.)

Note (c).—The elections officers are concluded by the swers of the party offering to vote as to his residence in e State; but they have the right to require him to fully answers upon the question, and if not satisfactory, the vote hall be rejected.

The suggestion that any Democrat, who does not hapen to know every negro in an election district, may challenge his vote and compel him to make up a voucher rove that he has resided in the State for one year, is holly unauthorized by the law. The section above quoted pplies to all persons offering to vote, and the Democratic seem determined to make a dead set against the negroes, who are not so well posted as to their rights, and who are supposed to be mostly intimidated. The oath of he party challenged (no matter what his color may be), nat he has resided in the State one year, is sufficient and onclusive on the election officers, no voucher being ecessary.

In making proof of actual residence in the district for more than ten days before the election, it is necessary for he party challenged to establish the fact "by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector." This can be done in most cases without trouble, but it make it difficult or even impossible for many to procure a witness to prove that they have resided one year in the State. In order to have the right of that test applied as to their ear's residence in the State. Let Republican Vigilance Committees see to it, therefore, that the colored voters re not imposed upon and defrauded of their legal right o vote.

The Candidates for Congress in Pennsylvania.

The candidates for members of Congress in this tate, so far as they have been announced, are these:

AT LARGE.	
Republican.	Democratic.
Glenni W. Schofield,	Richard Vaux,
Charles Albright,	James H. Hopkins,
Lemuel Todd,	Hendrick B. Wright.

DISTRICT.	
1 David F. Houston,	Samuel J. Randall,
2 Charles O'Neill,	James Worrall.
3 Leonard Myers,	Herman A. Vogelbach,
4 William D. Kelley,	Wayne MacVeagh,
5 Alfred C. Harmer,	Symington Phillips,
6 James S. Story,	William H. Witte,
7 William A. Wilson,	Franklin Davis,
8 James Millholland,	Hiester Clymer,
9 A. Herr Smith,	H. M. Boyer,
10 John W. Killinger,	Bernard Reilly,
11 D. C. Howell,	John Quigley,
12 L. B. Shoemaker,	Stanley Woodward,
13 ———	Benneville K. Rhodes,
14 John B. Packer,	Abner Hollinshead,
15 Wm. A. Sponsler,	John A. Magee,
16 John Cessna,	Benjamin F. Meyers,
17 Abraham A. Barker,	E. Milton Speer,
18 Sobieski Ross,	Henry Sherwood,
19 Charles L. Daniels,	Thomas Struthers,
20 Hiram L. Richmond,	Samuel Griffith,
21 A Wilson Taylor	Henry D. Foster,
22 James Kelley,	James King,
23 Eben McJunkin,	W. J. Kountz,
24 W. Mercer,	William McClelland.

Andrew D. Vanding, an influential Democrat of Perry county, is an independent anti-Greeley candidate for Congress. The Democratic party there is a split among the Democrats of the Sixth district. The Montgomery county Democratic convention confirmed the nomination of Witte as fraudulent, and are again running Ephraim L. Acker, member of the present House.

CLOSELY connected with the suspension of the Andes Insurance Company it is stated that the Triumph and Amazon, under the same management, will be obliged to go into liquidation. The American Fire and State Insurance Company of Jersey City, has gone under. The Commercial Union Assurance Company, of London, and National Insurance Company of Bangor, Maine, have withdrawn from New ark. It is said that the capital of the former Liverpool, London and Globe is sadly impaired, owing to heavy losses in the United States, and that they are now following a conservative policy.

MINING affairs in this region, says the Marquette *Journal*, seem to be increasing in activity every day, and as the season advances, more and more demands are made for ore; and notwithstanding the many new mines which have been opened are adding materially to the supply, the demand increases or proportionately stronger. During the season up to and including the 15th inst., 292,863 gross tons of iron ore and 40,000 tons of pig iron were shipped from the port of Marquette.

IN 1868, the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*, Democratic organ for Franklin county, called Alexander Cummings "a notorious corrupt knave and scamp," while it said A. G. Curtin was a "loafer." Now it cannot find words to express its admiration for these men. The files of the Pittsburgh *Post*, and in fact every Democratic sheet in the State, will reveal similar instances of remarkable changes of opinion. We do not know that McClure and Curtin are much worse now than then—they are certainly no better.

THE Sanitarium at Media, Pa., is doing a good work in redeeming and returning to their homes and society men addicted to alcoholic or opium intoxication. It was organized in 1865, and since that time has treated and sent home about two hundred and seventy-five persons, of whom a large portion were sent forth permanently cured. The directors appeal to the public for money, in order that they may enlarge their buildings and grounds, and thus increase the usefulness of the institution.

A YOUNG woman from Tidioute, Pa., went to Chicago a few days ago, in search of a young man who had wronged her, and married her pure purse. The aid of a detective was secured, and he soon brought the wronger and the wronged face to face. The young man was contrite, restoring on the spot $750 of the money he had taken from the woman, and saying that if he had not been a married clergyman he would then, who set all straight by marrying the pair.

The *Daily Evening Press* is the title of a new journal, independent as to politics, just started at Titusville, with W. W. Bloss for editor and George O. Morgan business manager. It is neat and tasteful in dress and make-up, while its columns are lively and newsy. Mr. Bloss is an experienced journalist, and knows the needs of the oil regions as well as any man living. We wish the new enterprise abundant success.

DURING the recent sessions of the M. E. Conference at Mansfield, Ohio, Bishops Simpson and Bowman were approached by Democrats and asked as to whom they would support for President and Vice President. Both of the learned gentlemen firmly, though mildly, disclosed their intention to vote for Grant and Wilson. The Greeleyites retired discomfited.

JOAQUIN MILLER has fallen under the roof of the Napa (Cal.) *Register*, which says, in criticism of some stanzas from the "Tales of the Amazon:" "If this kind of jingle is to be accepted in an intelligent community, like that of Napa county, as poetry, all hands had better sell out and go west." We do not know that the *Register* correctly represents the people of Napa county; but if it does, all is lost.

THE SOLID MEN

IN COUNCIL!

Meeting of Manufacturers, Merchants, Bankers, and Business Men Generally.

Grant, Wilson and Hartranft!

Heart Beat of Old Allegheny!

IMMENSE CROWD.

Speeches of Hon. Thomas M. Howe, Messrs. J. B. Semple, C. Yeager, Alfred Patterson, John H. Shoenberger, James I. Bennett, George R. White, Major Wm. Frew and Hon. H. Bucher Swope.

Resolutions Strongly Indorsing Grant and Hartranft.

Letters from Messrs. George H. Stuart and B. F. Jones.

The Academy of Music was filled to its utmost capacity, last night, on the occasion of the meeting of business men, bankers, manufacturers and others favorable to the election of Grant, Wilson and Hartranft. Every available place was occupied, and the aisles were jammed with those unable to obtain seats. In some respects the meeting was one of the most remarkable ever held in the city. Its enthusiasm was unbounded—only being equaled in this respect by the deep feeling exhibited during the Soldiers and Sailors' Reunion Convention. It was by no means anticipated that the demonstration would be a tame one; but that a meeting composed so largely of the quiet and steadygoing—the staid men of the two cities—would be seen so thoroughly aroused, and so completely demonstrative, was a matter of surprise, as well as gratification. Nothing but a deep and earnest conviction could have so moved a people whose habits and speeches were all short, but exceedingly pointed and spirited, and met with the most hearty responses.

MUSIC.

While the audience was assembling, the Great Western Band discoursed some excellent music, which elicited marked applause.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At eight o'clock, Mr. J. S. Keating, of Waring & King, oil dealers, called the meeting to order. He said:

Those who were active in the campaign of 1840, remember well the "Log Cabin" and "Hard Cider" inscriptions. It was by reminding the people of the humble birth of the candidate of the Republican party, Gen. Harrison, that a large majority was polled for him. While I was not going to make a speech, I never made a speech in public in my life, and am not going to commence now. I only wish from my heart that my humble birth, my character and standing of the candidates of the Republican party, I can support them with all my heart, and if I had a thousand votes they should have every one of them. [Loud applause.]

Speech of Mr. James I. Bennett.

Mr. Bennett, having been loudly called on, was introduced amid applause, and said:

Fellow-citizens—This is the first time I have ever appeared before a public audience to take part as a speaker. But we are called together, and why? Because our best interests are at stake. We have in the Republican party a few men whose heads are sore. [Laughter.] They have enjoyed the spoils a long while, and because they cannot have them any longer, they become the allies of the Democratic party. [Applause.]

My fellow-citizens, we now want to declare, as business men, that we want the administration continued, under which we have prospered during the last twelve years. We need only look around our own city to satisfy ourselves as to the general prosperity. Within a period of ten years our population has doubled, our wealth has increased tenfold, and we have become a great people. We have become great in manufactures and great in numbers of working men—and who have profited more than they? [Applause.] I believe that every gentleman in this room will admit that if Greeley was elected President it would paralyze the whole business of this country. I believe that such an event would depreciate the value of our manufacturing industries one half. The manufacturing establishments are now all fully employed, and nothing can stop all getting good wages; but let misfortunes come upon us, as we have financial troubles and difficulties, and our mills would stop. Then we would see what we saw in 1857, and along until 1860, under Democratic rule. [Applause.] Then we had to go to our laboring men in orders, and had to go to men like my friend Yeager and ask for a months credit. Then we could run our mills but half time. I never want to see the time again when we shall be compelled to go to our laborers with orders. If we continue the administration of General Grant, we can expect to continue prosperous for years to come. [Applause.] If Greeley should be elected we will suffer in our industries and our great railroad interests; our varied improvements and all branches of business will become paralyzed. Should Greeley's financial policy be adopted the country would be at the mercy of a few unscrupulous speculators in New York city, and then we might have a "Black Friday" every week, if they choose. We want an honest administration, such as we have had for the last eight years, and not such as we now enjoy. [Applause.] I would ask the people to vote for Grant and Wilson, and not only for some of the candidates, but for every nominee of that party that we may continue to enjoy what we are enjoying now. [Applause.]

Remarks of Mr. George R. White.

Mr. George R. White being called upon, was introduced amid applause. He remarked that he was scarcely necessary to say anything about the candidates, after what had already been said. I do not think it is. Mr. Semple, in his able and lucid manner, stated in a political campaign as the present. I think it is all important. I believe that the prosperity of the country depends upon the success of the Republican party. Among the candidates of that party, I do not know a better man by far, than Hartranft. [Applause.] I was an old Jackson man, and belonged to a large minority when the war was commenced; and the present time reminds me much of the time when Jackson was a candidate for the Presidency, and the multitude were all for hanging Jackson, as to talk of family matters. They vilified and abused him as Grant and Hartranft are now abused. But the people rebuked that abuse, and the same result will happen now. I am satisfied that the majority will be for Grant and Hartranft. I am pleased in consequence of the abuse heaped upon them. [Applause.]

Remarks of Mr. A. Bradley

Mr. Alexander Bradley, being called on, declined to make a speech, but, by request, read the following resolutions, which he moved in favor of Grant, in reply to the invitation from some manufacturers of Philadelphia to visit their establishments:

"I feel great interest in the success of the manufacturing interests of the country and their development, but, more than all, in the success of the prosperity of the nation by keeping down the balance of trade against us, and by paying off the debt and making it remunerative. You have my best wishes for success in your respective interest in all manufactures, and I trust that next to the cause of your prosperity will continue until our protection against the pauper labor of Europe, and enable them to pay, equal our importations or exceed them."

The sentiments expressed in the above extract were loudly applauded.

Major Wm. Frew.

Major Wm. Frew, the well known oil merchant, was then loudly called upon, and on rising to respond, was received with marked applause. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT—I presume you have called me here to represent, in this grand conclave of business men, the oil interest. I am glad to see manufacturing, commercial, banking and important petroleum interests, all represented here to-night on the same subject, I will try at least to cast oil on the troubled waters. [Laughter and applause.] The oil trade and manufacturers, bankers, merchants, railroad men, artisans and workingmen in general, connected with the petroleum trade, are all industrious men, and to them is given us the pre-eminence we enjoy at this moment throughout all this great land. They have always been ready, in what manner our interests are to be effected in the approaching political contests—what the Democratic party has done for them in times of this community and of the whole country, and if elected they will unmistakably "define our position." [Applause.]

We are asked by a powerful combination to change the policy of the present administration, and elevate it to power under the specious promise of reform. It is well known to all men that the Republican party has controlled the government, and to-day comes before the country with never failing record that is the certain guarantee for the future, and that is the criterion after all. Promises are good, but performance is better. Will you, my friends, for empty promises, put whether to pothach or to dig. You demand reform. Reform in what? Reform in the work heretofore, you do not depend on his promises. So is it the duty of wise men to demand of politicians to point out the "reforms" they will work," not merely in "platform" and "resolutions." Let us demand of Republican leaders to show its past. Called to administer the affairs of the nation at the moment when nearly half the states had seceded from the Union, and when the sun from every quarter of the globe our army and navy had been scattered, many of the officers seduced from their loyalty, the Treasury empty, the credit destroyed, it disbanded an army, it equipped a navy, it provided means, it roused the enthusiasm of the people, it saved the country, it sustained by full of self-denial and heroism and devotion, it waged untiring and bloody war for four years, it gave to the world a government more vigorous and more powerful than ever before existed. Then we could point to our own and several other States of the Union.

Resolved, That we represent any neglect or remissness on the part of the people of Pennsylvania, whereby the re-election of General grant to the Presidency would be put in jeopardy, as the judgment of this meeting any change in the administration, and we call upon the people to rally to the support of Mr. Greeley, in view of his pledges to the two conventions by which he was nominated, would be fraught with untold calamities to the country. An incumbent upon all who prefer the continued development and prosperity of the great industrial interests of the whole country, to the inauguration of an era of hazardous experiments.

Resolved, That we use all honorable means, by our votes and otherwise, to vindicate the character of our candidate for Governor, and thereby denounce, rebuke, and put to shame his slanderers; and also to secure the triumph of the principles and election of General Uyses S. Grant, and the continuance of the benefits of his administration. [Applause.]

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Speech of Mr. C. Yeager.

Loud calls for Mr. Yeager brought that gentleman to the front of the stage, and was the occasion for loud applause. He said:

Fellow-citizens—This is unexpected to me. I am not in the habit of speaking in public, but I presume that I [laughter] am called out because I am a Dutch. [Laughter. A voice—"Speak to us in Dutch," Mr. Yeager—I can do that, too.] All I have to say is, that I have, myself, studied all the documents that came into my possession, with regard to Hartranft. While I was fast, and I concurred with a great many persons, especially in Philadelphia, and my friend, George H. Stuart (applause), who I refer to that fact, he did not think I thought he was dishonest, or would do anything that was wrong. I myself, Dutch as I am, and Dutch as Hartranft is, have the most implicit confidence in the integrity of Gen. Hartranft [applause], and I hope on Tuesday we will give him a 20,000 majority. [Loud and long continued applause.]

Speech of Mr. Alfred Patterson.

Mr. Alfred Patterson, President of the National Bank of Commerce, was introduced. He said:

Mr. Chairman—It is not my purpose to make a speech, but being called upon I wish to say a few words, and I hope they will be received as coming from a business man who has no other object in view than the good of the country. I have quietly voted and supported such men and such principles as I supposed and believed would conduce to the best interests of this country, without reference to any political party. In relation to the present questions before the country, I have no hesitation which side to take, for I consider one of the most important that has been presented in this country, and it is the duty of every man not only to vote, but to use all the influence he can to defeat the machinations of scheming politicians, and I support what we consider the true policy of the government. [Applause.] The present is a very important epoch in the history of this country. Never before, since the organization of this government, has there been a period when it is the duty of every patriot to exert himself in the interest of the country, and of preserving the measures which have made this country ever more prosperous than it is at present—more important than it has ever been in the history of the great nations of Europe. [Applause.]

We have a currency established which is more secure than any which has been established in this country. [Applause.] We are giving ample encouragement to the industries of the country—to the manufacturers, the mechanics and the farmers, the commerce of the country has progressed beyond anything that was ever known before. In the days of peace at home and abroad. It has advanced with rapid strides, and now presents a magnificent phenomenon to the nations of the earth. [Applause.]

Notwithstanding this condition of things, a portion of the Democratic party, aided by a few scheming politicians, have come out with a platform of principles and disappointed politicians, are endeavoring to change the policy of the government. If they succeed, they will adopt measures which will prove disastrous to the country. Under no circumstances, then, we would call upon every true patriot, every friend of his country, to sustain the glorious banner of Grant and Hartranft [Applause]—men who led our armies to victory in the field, and who by that victory at Gettysburg, saved the country. [Applause.] There perhaps has never been a man so much maligned as Gen. Hartranft. He had been charged with every crime in the calendar, but he has passed through the fiery furnace, and has come out unscathed. [Applause.] He now stands before the world acquitted of every charge that has been brought against him. [Applause.] He stands now where he did during the war—shoulder to shoulder with Gen. Grant. They fought together in that glorious war, and are now fighting together in the interest of the glorious Republican party.

The great question during the war—the question in regard to secession—which was considered settled by the war, has again been revived. It was then put down by the bullets; now we must put it down by ballots. [Applause.] The leaders of that party, Jeff Davis, and the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Horace Greeley, say that the general government has no right to prevent a State from seceding. It this principle was carried out, the result would be that the bond of this Union would be but a rope of sand, to be severed by the will of any single State. This is the party which treated the flag of our country as a nullity, and the "stars and stripes" as a rag—a banner that flag, fellow-citizens, which has ever been the representative of the great and glorious principles of the Republican party. Let me not, then, surrender that flag into the hands of those who would trail it in the dust. We have exceeded hundreds of millions of money, and have lost hundreds of thousands of lives in defense of that flag, and let us not now surrender it into the hands of the enemy. [Applause.] Let us then, fellow-citizens, rally around that flag; let us rear it on high, in view of all; let it float in the breeze, and let it be inscribed with the glorious motto of Daniel Webster—"Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now forever." [Loud applause.]

Remarks of Hon. J. H. Shoenberger.

Loud calls were then made for Mr. John H. Shoenberger, when he came forward and said: I am not going to make a speech. I never made a speech in public in my life, and am not going to commence now. I only wish from my heart that my humble birth, my character and standing of the candidates of the Republican party, I can support them with all my heart, and if I had a thousand votes they should have every one of them. [Loud applause.]

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MR. PRESIDENT—I presume you have called me here to represent, in this grand conclave of business men, the oil interest. I am glad to see manufacturing, commercial, banking and important petroleum interests, all represented here to-night on the same subject, I will try at least to cast oil on the troubled waters. [Laughter and applause.] The oil trade and manufacturers, bankers, merchants, railroad men, artisans and workingmen in general, connected with the petroleum trade, are all industrious men, and to them is given us the pre-eminence we enjoy at this moment throughout all this great land. They have always been ready, in what manner our interests are to be effected in the approaching political contests—what the Democratic party has done for them in times of this community and of the whole country, and if elected they will unmistakably "define our position." [Applause.]

We are asked by a powerful combination to change the policy of the present administration, and elevate it to power under the specious promise of reform. It is well known to all men that the Republican party has controlled the government, and to-day comes before the country with never failing record that is the certain guarantee for the future, and that is the criterion after all. Promises are good, but performance is better. Will you, my friends, for empty promises, put whether to pothach or to dig. You demand reform. Reform in what? Reform in the work heretofore, you do not depend on his promises. So is it the duty of wise men to demand of politicians to point out the "reforms" they will work," not merely in "platform" and "resolutions." Let us demand of Republican leaders to show its past. Called to administer the affairs of the nation at the moment when nearly half the states had seceded from the Union, and when the sun from every quarter of the globe our army and navy had been scattered, many of the officers seduced from their loyalty, the Treasury empty, the credit destroyed, it disbanded an army, it equipped a navy, it provided means, it roused the enthusiasm of the people, it saved the country, it sustained by full of self-denial and heroism and devotion, it waged untiring and bloody war for four years, it gave to the world a government more vigorous and more powerful than ever before existed. Then we could point to our own and several other States of the Union.

Resolved, That we represent any neglect or remissness on the part of the people of Pennsylvania, whereby the re-election of General grant to the Presidency would be put in jeopardy, as the judgment of this meeting any change in the administration, and we call upon the people to rally to the support of Mr. Greeley, in view of his pledges to the two conventions by which he was nominated, would be fraught with untold calamities to the country. An incumbent upon all who prefer the continued development and prosperity of the great industrial interests of the whole country, to the inauguration of an era of hazardous experiments.

Resolved, That we use all honorable means, by our votes and otherwise, to vindicate the character of our candidate for Governor, and thereby denounce, rebuke, and put to shame his slanderers; and also to secure the triumph of the principles and election of General Uyses S. Grant, and the continuance of the benefits of his administration. [Applause.]

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Speech of Mr. C. Yeager.

Loud calls for Mr. Yeager brought that gentleman to the front of the stage, and was the occasion for loud applause. He said:

Fellow-citizens—This is unexpected to me. I am not in the habit of speaking in public, but I presume that I [laughter] am called out because I am a Dutch. [Laughter. A voice—"Speak to us in Dutch," Mr. Yeager—I can do that, too.] All I have to say is, that I have, myself, studied all the documents that came into my possession, with regard to Hartranft. While I was fast, and I concurred with a great many persons, especially in Philadelphia, and my friend, George H. Stuart (applause), who I refer to that fact, he did not think I thought he was dishonest, or would do anything that was wrong. I myself, Dutch as I am, and Dutch as Hartranft is, have the most implicit confidence in the integrity of Gen. Hartranft [applause], and I hope on Tuesday we will give him a 20,000 majority. [Loud and long continued applause.]

Speech of Mr. Alfred Patterson.

Mr. Alfred Patterson, President of the National Bank of Commerce, was introduced. He said:

Mr. Chairman—It is not my purpose to make a speech, but being called upon I wish to say a few words, and I hope they will be received as coming from a business man who has no other object in view than the good of the country. I have quietly voted and supported such men and such principles as I supposed and believed would conduce to the best interests of this country, without reference to any political party. In relation to the present questions before the country, I have no hesitation which side to take, for I consider one of the most important that has been presented in this country, and it is the duty of every man not only to vote, but to use all the influence he can to defeat the machinations of scheming politicians, and I support what we consider the true policy of the government. [Applause.] The present is a very important epoch in the history of this country. Never before, since the organization of this government, has there been a period when it is the duty of every patriot to exert himself in the interest of the country, and of preserving the measures which have made this country ever more prosperous than it is at present—more important than it has ever been in the history of the great nations of Europe. [Applause.]

We have a currency established which is more secure than any which has been established in this country. [Applause.] We are giving ample encouragement to the industries of the country—to the manufacturers, the mechanics and the farmers, the commerce of the country has progressed beyond anything that was ever known before. In the days of peace at home and abroad. It has advanced with rapid strides, and now presents a magnificent phenomenon to the nations of the earth. [Applause.]

Notwithstanding this condition of things, a portion of the Democratic party, aided by a few scheming politicians, have come out with a platform of principles and disappointed politicians, are endeavoring to change the policy of the government. If they succeed, they will adopt measures which will prove disastrous to the country. Under no circumstances, then, we would call upon every true patriot, every friend of his country, to sustain the glorious banner of Grant and Hartranft [Applause]—men who led our armies to victory in the field, and who by that victory at Gettysburg, saved the country. [Applause.] There perhaps has never been a man so much maligned as Gen. Hartranft. He had been charged with every crime in the calendar, but he has passed through the fiery furnace, and has come out unscathed. [Applause.] He now stands before the world acquitted of every charge that has been brought against him. [Applause.] He stands now where he did during the war—shoulder to shoulder with Gen. Grant. They fought together in that glorious war, and are now fighting together in the interest of the glorious Republican party.

The great question during the war—the question in regard to secession—which was considered settled by the war, has again been revived. It was then put down by the bullets; now we must put it down by ballots. [Applause.] The leaders of that party, Jeff Davis, and the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Horace Greeley, say that the general government has no right to prevent a State from seceding. It this principle was carried out, the result would be that the bond of this Union would be but a rope of sand, to be severed by the will of any single State. This is the party which treated the flag of our country as a nullity, and the "stars and stripes" as a rag—a banner that flag, fellow-citizens, which has ever been the representative of the great and glorious principles of the Republican party. Let me not, then, surrender that flag into the hands of those who would trail it in the dust. We have exceeded hundreds of millions of money, and have lost hundreds of thousands of lives in defense of that flag, and let us not now surrender it into the hands of the enemy. [Applause.] Let us then, fellow-citizens, rally around that flag; let us rear it on high, in view of all; let it float in the breeze, and let it be inscribed with the glorious motto of Daniel Webster—"Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now forever." [Loud applause.]

Remarks of Mr. J. H. Shoenberger.

Loud calls were then made for Mr. John H. Shoenberger, when he came forward and said: I am not going to make a speech. I never made a speech in public in my life, and am not going to commence now. I only wish from my heart that my humble birth, my character and standing of the candidates of the Republican party, I can support them with all my heart, and if I had a thousand votes they should have every one of them. [Loud applause.]

Speech of Mr. James I. Bennett.

Mr. Bennett, having been loudly called on, was introduced amid applause, and said:

Fellow-citizens—This is the first time I have ever appeared before a public audience to take part as a speaker. But we are called together, and why? Because our best interests are at stake. We have in the Republican party a few men whose heads are sore. [Laughter.] They have enjoyed the spoils a long while, and because they cannot have them any longer, they become the allies of the Democratic party. [Applause.]

My fellow-citizens, we now want to declare, as business men, that we want the administration continued, under which we have prospered during the last twelve years. We need only look around our own city to satisfy ourselves as to the general prosperity. Within a period of ten years our population has doubled, our wealth has increased tenfold, and we have become a great people. We have become great in manufactures and great in numbers of working men—and who have profited more than they? [Applause.] I believe that every gentleman in this room will admit that if Greeley was elected President it would paralyze the whole business of this country. I believe that such an event would depreciate the value of our manufacturing industries one half. The manufacturing establishments are now all fully employed, and nothing can stop all getting good wages; but let misfortunes come upon us, as we have financial troubles and difficulties, and our mills would stop. Then we would see what we saw in 1857, and along until 1860, under Democratic rule. [Applause.] Then we had to go to our laboring men in orders, and had to go to men like my friend Yeager and ask for a months credit. Then we could run our mills but half time. I never want to see the time again when we shall be compelled to go to our laborers with orders. If we continue the administration of General Grant, we can expect to continue prosperous for years to come. [Applause.] If Greeley should be elected we will suffer in our industries and our great railroad interests; our varied improvements and all branches of business will become paralyzed. Should Greeley's financial policy be adopted the country would be at the mercy of a few unscrupulous speculators in New York city, and then we might have a "Black Friday" every week, if they choose. We want an honest administration, such as we have had for the last eight years, and not such as we now enjoy. [Applause.] I would ask the people to vote for the Republican party—not only for some of the candidates, but for every nominee of that party that we may continue to enjoy what we are enjoying now. [Applause.]

Remarks of Mr. George R. White.

Mr. George R. White being called upon, was introduced amid applause. He remarked that he was scarcely necessary to say anything about the candidates, after what had already been said. I do not think it is. Mr. Semple, in his able and lucid manner, stated in a political campaign as the present. I think it is all important. I believe that the prosperity of the country depends upon the success of the Republican party. Among the candidates of that party, I do not know a better man by far, than Hartranft. [Applause.] I was an old Jackson man, and belonged to a large minority when the war was commenced; and the present time reminds me much of the time when Jackson was a candidate for the Presidency, and the multitude were all for hanging Jackson, as to talk of family matters. They vilified and abused him as Grant and Hartranft are now abused. But the people rebuked that abuse, and the same result will happen now. I am satisfied that the majority will be for Grant and Hartranft. I am pleased in consequence of the abuse heaped upon them. [Applause.]

Remarks of Mr. A. Bradley

Mr. Alexander Bradley, being called upon, declined to make a speech, but, by request, read the following resolutions, which he moved in favor of Grant, in reply to the invitation from some manufacturers of Philadelphia to visit their establishments:

"I feel great interest in the success of the manufacturing interests of the country and their development, but, more than all, in the success of the prosperity of the nation by keeping down the balance of trade against us, and by paying off the debt and making it remunerative. You have my best wishes for success in your respective interest in all manufactures, and I trust that next to the cause of your prosperity will continue until our protection against the pauper labor of Europe, and enable them to pay, equal our importations or exceed them."

The sentiments expressed in the above extract were loudly applauded.

Major Wm. Frew.

Major Wm. Frew, the well known oil merchant, was then loudly called upon, and on rising to respond, was received with marked applause. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT—I presume you have called me here to represent, in this grand conclave of business men, the oil interest. I am glad to see manufacturing, commercial, banking and important petroleum interests, all represented here to-night on the same subject, I will try at least to cast oil on the troubled waters. [Laughter and applause.] The oil trade and manufacturers, bankers, merchants, railroad men, artisans and workingmen in general, connected with the petroleum trade, are all industrious men, and to them is given us the pre-eminence we enjoy at this moment throughout all this great land. They have always been ready, in what manner our interests are to be effected in the approaching political contests—what the Democratic party has done for them in times of this community and of the whole country, and if elected they will unmistakably "define our position." [Applause.]

We are asked by a powerful combination to change the policy of the present administration, and elevate it to power under the specious promise of reform. It is well known to all men that the Republican party has controlled the government, and to-day comes before the country with never failing record that is the certain guarantee for the future, and that is the criterion after all. Promises are good, but performance is better. Will you, my friends, for empty promises, put whether to pothach or to dig. You demand reform. Reform in what? Reform in the work heretofore, you do not depend on his promises. So is it the duty of wise men to demand of politicians to point out the "reforms" they will work," not merely in "platform" and "resolutions." Let us demand of Republican leaders to show its past. Called to administer the affairs of the nation at the moment when nearly half the states had seceded from the Union, and when the sun from every quarter of the globe our army and navy had been scattered, many of the officers seduced from their loyalty, the Treasury empty, the credit destroyed, it disbanded an army, it equipped a navy, it provided means, it roused the enthusiasm of the people, it saved the country, it sustained by full of self-denial and heroism and devotion, it waged untiring and bloody war for four years, it gave to the world a government more vigorous and more powerful than ever before existed. Then we could point to our own and several other States of the Union.

Resolved, That we represent any neglect or remissness on the part of the people of Pennsylvania, whereby the re-election of General grant to the Presidency would be put in jeopardy, as the judgment of this meeting any change in the administration, and we call upon the people to rally to the support of Mr. Greeley, in view of his pledges to the two conventions by which he was nominated, would be fraught with untold calamities to the country. An incumbent upon all who prefer the continued development and prosperity of the great industrial interests of the whole country, to the inauguration of an era of hazardous experiments.

Resolved, That we use all honorable means, by our votes and otherwise, to vind

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1872.

OLD ALLEGHENY.

Allegheny county still retains the proud distinction she has so long and nobly worn—that of the banner Republican county of the State. Where the whole people have done admirably it is perhaps invidious to single out any particular community for special praise; but still we have a right to feel proud of the brave and unselfish way in which our own Republicans sank whatever private piques, prejudices or dissensions may have existed among them, rallying in common to the support of a common cause and the defeat of the common enemy. Neither the defamatory harangues of imported orators, the detraction of domestic conspirators, nor the cunningest arts and wiles of combined foes without and within, availed to turn them from their kindred settled purpose. If Pennsylvania has been the key of the national situation, Allegheny county has no less been the citadel of the State. Here, some of the most desperate assaults of the enemy were made, and here, too, their route has been complete. Honor to Old Allegheny!

OUR GREAT VICTORY.

The great victory won by the Republicans of Pennsylvania on the 8th inst. may be summed up as follows:

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
GOVERNOR.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
LEGISLATURE.
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
MAJORITY IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
TWENTY-TWO (possibly twenty-three) MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
UNITED STATES SENATOR.
AND OVER THIRTY THOUSAND MAJORITY ON THE POPULAR VOTE.

A greater triumph never crowned the efforts of any party.

For sale cheap, the owners having no further use for them: A select assortment of barn-yard fowls, commonly known as GREELEY roosters. For further information apply at the editorial rooms of the *Post*.

"GEORGIA sends greeting to Pennsylvania," shouted the Confederate papers when the Democratic "triumph" in that State, secured through terrorism and the intimidation and assassination of loyal citizens, was made known. And now Pennsylvania sends greeting to Georgia—as she once before sent it from Gettysburg. How does it sound?

"WHENEVER," the other day sneered the *Post*, with reference to the splendid HARTRANFT meeting of the business men of Pittsburgh a week ago, "did reform ever originate with merchants and capitalists?" We said then we would let that paper know in a short time. They have now done so. How does our neighbor like its information?

"THE old way of putting it, is, 'Truth is mighty and must prevail,'" said the *Post*, the other day, when remarking on certain observations in the COMMERCIAL, which have since turned out to be fulfilled prophecies. We were quite content to let the *Post* present the matter after its own fashion—it is to be hoped that paper is satisfied with our mode of proving it.

THE Philadelphia *Press* ought to feel perfectly happy. Its gubernatorial candidate was "Honesty, Efficiency and Fidelity." In the election of General HARTRANFT the wish of that paper is thoroughly fulfilled. We said all along that its professed friendship for BUCKALEW was a *ruse*. FORNEY is an adept at *ruses*. He understands them almost as well as the plain people do the force and significance of straightforward action.

NOT content with abusing Republicans before the election, the Pittsburgh *Post* now turns round and villifies Democrats afterwards, by announcing in flaming head lines, that in Philadelphia they were "bought and sold." This frankly expressed opinion concerning members of its own party, will probably still further commend that paper to the confidence of the Democratic organization as a reliable "organ."

THE defeat of Greeleyism is bearing legitimate fruit already. Yesterday a GREELEY club in this city tore down their banners, riddled their headquarters, and threw up their hands generally. Nor is this all: nothing is more common now than to hear Democrats declaring for GRANT. Within a few days every where presented to their gaze, Democrats naturally follow where their interests lead—for GRANT and prosperity. The prospect now is that he will be elected by a larger majority than any President since the days of WASHINGTON.

SAID the Philadelphia *Press*, a day or two before the election, in its last frantic effort to ruin where it could not rule: "There has never been so momentous an issue presented to the people of Pennsylvania as that which is involved in the present gubernatorial contest." The people of Philadelphia took the *Press* at its word, and behold the result. General HARTRANFT comes out of that city with a majority estimated in writing at from fifteen to eighteen thousand. What does the *Press* think now concerning the instincts of the people of the staid old Quaker City and of the stately Keystone State?

OUR German fellow-citizens, to secure whose support of the Confederate ticket such strenuous and unusual exertions were made, and concerning whose alleged defection from the Republican ranks so many lamentations were indulged in by the opposition, yesterday stood firmly—as we felt satisfied they would—by their principles and convictions, and, as is shown from the returns elsewhere printed, very generally voted for the Republican candidates. No class of citizens, as a whole, understand more intelligently the duty they owe to their country, or are more prompt and faithful in the discharge of it.

AT the outset of the present political campaign we made some reference to the valuable service that might be, and which we thought in all probability would be, rendered to the Republican cause by the young men of the State. The result has everywhere justified our most sanguine expectations. Particularly in Allegheny county did their earnest and unselfish manhood make itself forcibly felt. From the beginning to the end of the struggle they were a vital power and influence. The glorious triumph of Tuesday is in no inconsiderable degree the result of their clear-sightedness and patriotic zeal.

THE country looked to Pennsylvania to decide the Presidential election by her October vote; and nobly has she responded. Not in the annals of political warfare has there been one comparable to this in unsparing ferocity. Never before was a party so assailed as was the Republican party, from within and without. Conscious that the fate of the country hung on their action, and entering on the canvass under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment, they went to their work and through it with a resolution and manliness which will be forever an example to others and a mark of honor to themselves. Each individual Republican has a right to feel proud of the distinction of having fought in this contest, and of being a sharer in the fruits which it secures to all in the perpetuity of good government.

IT is amusing to read now the speculations of the papers and letter-writers of both parties before the election on the probable result in Pennsylvania. The former generally professed themselves confident, though Mr. GREELEY himself talked of frauds as another way to state his fears. The Democrats would not for a moment admit that BUCKALEW's defeat was possible, while that gentleman himself boasted how large would be his majority. Perhaps, under such circumstances, the average reader and politician out of the State should be pardoned for weakening on us and betraying fears for the result; and it may be that the New York *Times* will be able to justify itself for having distrusted the prospect and for permitting itself to be quoted against us, when a fair knowledge of the facts and a proper regard for policy would have dictated quite another course. The result has taught nearly everybody something, and to some not much, is probable, as the overconfident on the one side and the croakers on the other. They stood about equally in need of enlightenment.

PENNSYLVANIA IN NOVEMBER.

Notwithstanding no sane man can be found who will say that he believes Pennsylvania will not give a much larger majority for HARTRANFT than she gave in 1868, Republicans should remember that overconfidence can destroy even this prospect. In a poll little short of seven hundred thousand votes, even fifty thousand is not a majority that will justify the cessation of effort. Many a battle has been lost in this way, and in the hour of rejoicing it should not be forgotten that we have fought only the preliminary battle. The one to follow will, it is true, be easily won, if we hold our lines and maintain our discipline. Any other course would invite defeat, notwithstanding thousands who voted for BUCKALEW are prepared to vote for GRANT. With order and discipline on the part of the Republicans, the November battle will be easily won. GRANT's majority in the State need not fall below 75,000. What motive the Democrats can have for further battling for GREELEY it will be difficult for even the most zealous of them to perceive. There is not the slightest prospect for him now even if he ever had any. It would be difficult for his most sanguine supporter to name a single State that is certain for him. Disgust of of the entire business has succeeded the feeling of hope and confidence which followed the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions; and if the Republicans only maintain their position and discipline the November battle will be carried in a manner that will leave little to indicate that General GRANT ever had serious opposition.

OUR VICTORY.

The battle has been fought, and the victory obtained. General HARTRANFT is the Governor elect of Pennsylvania, and every Republican voter has earned the right to rejoice. If hardly ever before in the history of the Commonwealth has there been a contest so full of important bearings to the country, and of interest to every true citizen, yet very seldom either has there been an election in which the people discharged their duty with so much quiet honesty and intelligent firmness, or made so notable a contribution to the furtherance of good government, and the insurance of that liberty and equity which knows neither North nor South, but only one undivided country, and the rendering of exact and equal justice to all men.

It is not necessary here to refer to the unusual—the unprecedented—fierceness of the struggle waged by the defeated Confederates, or to recount the heavy odds against which the Republicans had to contend. "Providence," said the first NAPOLEON, "is always on the side of the strongest battalions;" and while on our side we had truth and right, yet on that of our opponents were ranged all the malignant forces and auxiliaries which the most fertile-minded unscrupulousness could impress into service against us. This makes our victory—splendid enough in itself—all the more noble and notable; and will, as it should, cause the breast of every Republican in the State to quicken with honorable pride at the recollection of the part he bore in the memorable struggle.

For Gen. HARTRANFT himself, he knows now that which at the very outset of the slanderous crusade against him we predicted he would in the outcome know—the luxury of undergoing persecution at the hands of his enemies, when the reward is so magnificent a vindication at the hands of his friends.

Behind him stood President GRANT and the country; at whom, in common with himself, the desperate assaults of the opposition were aimed. This, unquestionably, helped considerably to arouse the people of the State to a proper sense of their responsibilities and duties; but still the fact remains that General HARTRANFT's unlooked for majority is largely due to the righteous indignation of the upright and fair dealing masses over the multitudinous and reckless calumnies let loose against an honest and incorruptible man. His traducers can now, at their leisure, reflect on this: that in the long run a bad man was never benefited by praise, nor a good man ever injured by falsehood. Always, at last, it is shown that the best batallions are on the side of Providence.

The result proves, too, the truth of the remark we made the other day, with reference to the widely-heralded defection to the enemy of certain heretofore honored leaders in the Republican party—that strong men are only strong so long as they maintain loyal association with the moral forces which give power and mastery. These we leave to their own reflections; for the harshest and most deserved censure should not extend beyond the grave.

The hybrid conspiracy against the country, known as Greeleyism, has now received its death-blow. "As goes Pennsylvania in October, so goes the Union in November." Of course the monster will writhe and struggle, declaring for GRANT. With the rallying cry everywhere presented to their gaze, Democrats naturally follow where their interests lead—for GRANT and prosperity. The prospect now is that he will be elected by a larger majority than any President since the days of WASHINGTON.

McCLURE—FORNEY—CURTIN.

These were the potent names with which the Greeleyites and Buckalewites conjured for the success of the fraudulent juggle they sought to foist upon the people of Pennsylvania. These, also, are the names which are first suggested to the mind when one contemplates the magnificent victory achieved by the Republicans of the State. For these men were once honored and trusted leaders of the great party they have since so thoroughly and shamelessly betrayed, and for which betrayal they now lie prone in the dust of defeat and abasement, overturned by the high wrath of the incensed and outraged people; and therefore, in thinking back upon the progress, and counting up the meanings of the fight, it is quite natural that the past apostasy and present humiliation of these baffled recreants should be among the first things to catch and hold the retrospective glance.

The condition of CURTIN is perhaps the most pitiable of all. For, while his ingratitude is absolutely without extenuation, and his perfidy to the Republican party without a single redeeming feature to lessen its blackness, there can be no question of the fact that he has been guilty of equally as foul treason to the best convictions of his own nature. This makes his case all the more sorrowful. Himself by no means naturally corrupt or base, he has fallen under the baleful fascination and domination of a bad man, with whom he dare not break, and by whom he is dragged about and subverted at will. Wearing around his conscience the iron collar of the thrall, and obeying, as he does, the faintest whisper or whistle of his master, McCLURE, there is no doubt of his serfdom is a constant torture, nor that in his dreadful estate he hates the merciless owner whose uplifted finger commands him like a sceptre. There can scarce be a worse slavery, or deeper earthly torment than this; made, as the one is, all the more degrading, and the other all the more intense, by reason of the fact that the pitiless tyrant to whom he belongs compels him to play the role of hypocrite as well as that of apostate, and to wear the face of a friend to conceal the words of a sair while suffering the most terrible pangs of remorse. "To be weak," said MILTON, "is miserable; doing or suffering." This is the punishment of CURTIN.

OF FORNEY these things cannot be said. He is an unscrupulous posture-maker, and a prostitute by nature, and will therefore assimilate himself to his new condition with comparative ease, bowing himself out of the mire with as satisfied a smirk as though he had performed a meritorious act instead of covering himself with ignominy and disgrace. It is said that there are some spirits which, when they please, can assume either sex, or both. Politically, this is the case with FORNEY, who mistakes versatility for "astuteness," and facility for sagacity. He is a weather-cock the people are, while they pity him, righteously enraged. FORNEY they only despise.

For MCCLURE, whose lips drop manna of "reform" while his heart is incubating the darkest guile—whose practised falsehood under fairest show has more than once deceived some of the best and truest men in the State, and induced them to believe in him as it were against their will—his fate is simply that of charlatans and imposters the world over. Always, at the last, every PETER FUNK finds himself laid by the heels, whether he deal in false jewelry or spurious political morality. The shining shoddy maxims in which his conspiracy against the people was disguised, have been found to be shredded rags, and the naked plotter for the first time stands thoroughly revealed. This, of course, will not in the least abash him. A political brigand, whose thought and purpose are always, even in the middle of the hottest fight, bent on loot, it is not to be expected that such a man will take his present discomfiture greatly to heart. Like the brigand who goes out upon the road to push his luck, and makes up for misadventure in one direction by a big haul in another, and to whom all travelers with purses are alike, so McCLURE will doubtless bear his defeat jauntily, and begin at once to speculate on other enterprises, hoping for better fortune next time. It is likely, however, that the opportunities for the exercise of his genius as a political swashbuckler will hereafter be mightily curtailed.

Not one of these men will have the right to utter a single word of complaint should they find their application for readmission to the ranks of the Republican party sternly denied. Their treachery admits of no palliation whatever. They invoked the verdict of the people upon their course and conduct. This they have received. With this let them be content.

THE BOTTOMLESS PARTY.

Effrontery was perhaps never before exhibited on so grand a scale as by the Liberals. Professed reformers of the civil service and zealous free-traders supporting as their candidate for the Presidency the most noted protectionist in the country, and a man who not only sneers at civil service reform but takes every suitable opportunity of scoffing at all systematic education as waste of youth, is an exhibition of inconsistency and self stultification so glaring as to find no parallel in the past. It is, however, equaled by the inconsistency and self stultification of those tariff men who give their support to the same candidate, as, by betraying the principles for which he had battled through thirty years, he has proved himself unworthy of the confidence of all honest men. In other words, the combination which has for its object the election of HORACE GREELEY is so plainly the result of a surrender of all political principle for the mere purpose of overthrowing the Republican party that the phenomenon is really alarming, in view of the moral corruption which it discloses. Dangerous by itself, as threatening a reaction perilous to the conditions established by the sacrifice of millions of treasure, and by the best blood of the nation, it indicates an indifference to moral and political principle in great numbers of the people, which may well be contemplated with apprehension.

In the presence of the contempt for consistency, and of the gigantic hypocrisy displayed in the heterogeneous composition of the Liberal party, the conduct of single politicians engaged in recommending the party to the acceptance of the people may seem almost insignificant. But, in fact, it everywhere presents the same spectacle of unblushing effrontery and shameless disregard for truth. Newspapers, through long years honorably distinguished by self-respect and by fidelity to what seemed to them the best interests of the country, have now been employed for months in the ignoble work of diffusing falsehood and defaming the brightest names in our recent history. Senators of the United States, eminent for intellect and learning, as if crazed by the evil infection of the time, do not disdain to assume the part of common scolds and slanderers, or to indulge in elaborate misrepresentation of facts under circumstances which render the apology of mistake or unintentional error impossible. In illustration, we need only remind readers of the *Tribune*'s charges of bribery in connection with the *Credit Mobilier*—of Mr. SUMNER's anti-GRANT harangue in the Senate, and of Senator TRUMBULL's allegation (completely refuted) that one-fourth of the national revenue is stolen in the process of collection. Then think of such politicians as ALEXANDER MCCLURE and his set taking the lead as reformers in Pennsylvania, without moving shouts of derisive laughter from one end of the State to the other! The GRACCHI complaining about sedition, Verres expressing his disgust for theft, MILO abhorring assassins, and Jeffreys accusing adulterers, in the Roman satire, were all beautiful examples of modesty and consistency in comparison with our Philadelphia champion of political purity. But a party whose great and only principle is the cry "anything to beat GRANT" is fitly represented and supported by such advocates.

THE GERMAN VOTE.

In the Liberal organs an item has lately been going the rounds to the effect that all the Germans in Springfield, the capital of Illinois, are in favor of GREELEY and KOERNER. As to this statement, the Illinois *Staatszeitung* says that, even if true, the fact would tell nothing against the strength of the Republican party, as the Springfield Germans have always been largely Democrats. And yet a GRANT club, numbering two hundred, has recently been formed in Springfield; a result of the fact that not only the German Republicans, but also a multitude of the German Democrats of that city, will have nothing to do with the "GREELEY swindle." And then the *Zeitung* predicts that entirely similar experiences are destined to befall the Greeleyites in other parts of Illinois, where they now believe that they have the Germans in their bag. Referring to a statement of EMIL ROTHE, a Greeleyite stump speaker of some note, in which he asserts that, in consequence of the influence of the monopolists, the office holders in Chicago are quite *fifty per cent.* of the Germans there have gone into the Greeley camp, the *Zeitung* calls the statement "delicious!" and asks whether ROTHE really "believes that the most energetic and independent body of citizens in the world are ready to let a few monopolists and office holders dictate their politics? If he does not believe it he should be in a madhouse." The *Zeitung* estimates the Germans there who have left the Republican party at one-half per cent.; a considerable difference.

While on the subject, we may say that a good deal of the uncertainty which has been felt as to the political attitude of the Germans has been the result, in part, of the recklessly confident assertions and promises of a few Germans in each party aspiring to be leaders, and, in part, of the reserve with which the great body of the German element are wont to express themselves on party relations. This reserve is characteristic of the national type. Accustomed to think and decide for themselves, and, no doubt, a good deal interested a while ago in the discussion and agitation of reform, when approached by professed politicians they choose to listen and assent to whatever good and true things they hear, though without committing or intending to commit themselves to partisan action. In fact, they stand on the old ground until completely satisfied that there are good reasons for making a change. Staunch Republicans, they are not in any considerable numbers prepared to follow the self-styled reformers who perpetrated the "swindle at Cincinnati."

The New York *Demokrat* says, that because a good many Germans gathered to hear SCHURZ in Cooper Institute, the GREELEY papers at once raised the jubilant cry that the "Germans of New York will vote for GREELEY." They forgot, says the *Demokrat*, that a majority of those Germans were not there because they sympathized with the cause upheld by SCHURZ, but simply to hear the other side. The same paper says that well instructed politicians, familiar with the facts, think that at the next election twenty thousand German voters will support GRANT; that five thousand, following the example of the *Staatszeitung*, will not vote at all, and that if GREELEY should receive ten thousand German votes, he will not receive more.

THE STORY OF A YEAR.

A year ago Wednesday occurred the greatest conflagration ever known on this continent, and scarcely paralleled in modern history—the burning of the city of Chicago. Writing at the time of the appalling calamity, we returned to predict that, notwithstanding the vitals of the city had, so to speak, been eaten out of her, yet the same wonderful spirit which conquered the proud mart from the marshy waste, made it teem with riches and industry, and filled it with the commerce of the world, would be found as elastic in the future as it had been aggressive in the past, that the courage of her people would prove to be still more superb than their calamity had been great; and that her awful catastrophe would develop new energies and activities which in the end would bring her out of her ashes clothed on with completer triumph and mastery than she had ever before known.

All these things, short as the period of her second life has been, have already come to pass. The manner in which Chicago has recovered from her devastation has been more wonderful than the devastation itself. Beginning on the 15th of April, of the present year, which was the earliest date at which the winter had sufficiently moderated to permit the building of permanent structures, and ending with the first of next December, excluding Sundays, and counting each day of eight working hours, there will have been completed one brick, stone or iron building, twenty-five feet front and from four to six stories high, for each hour of that time. Nor does this estimate, which, it is stated by the papers of that city, falls below the actual fact, include the many stone, brick, iron and wooden buildings erected outside of the burned district, and which alone equal the ordinary new structures put up in Chicago annually. Well may its journals boast that the world's history affords no precedent of such a growth, or of such energy and bravery on the part of a people who within the brief space of a year have seen two hundred million dollars of their property destroyed by fire.

Moreover, this wonderful recuperation has been attended with a corresponding increase of all branches of manufacture; of the business of all the great transportation companies tributary to the city, of a large augmentation of population; of a marked advance in real estate; in short, of all the elements of metropolitan greatness, magnificence and pride.

In everything that pertains to art, philosophy, science, literature, the culture, refinement and relaxation of the mind, the progress has also been fully as marked and wonderful. In none of these important essentials of modern civilization has the marvelous city been thrown permanently back, but, on the contrary, has advanced to a position that is a long way ahead of anything which a year ago it could have hoped to attain inside of a generation. Altogether, it is the most wondrous epic of modern history.

MORE GREELEY MENDACITY.

In the same spirit of mendacious effrontery which has characterized all the deliverances of the *Tribune* concerning the peoples' repudiation of the pretensions of its candidate, that paper claims the GREELEY-BUCKALEW party to have been cheated out of Pennsylvania by fraud. One can pardon something to the natural desire of a badly beaten man to assign in explanation of his overthrow a reason which will hurt his vanity as little as possible. But in this instance the claim of the *Tribune* is a piece of impudent and inexcusable dishonesty. The returns from every quarter of the State show marked Republican gains. If there was fraud, it must have been as universal as the air, since the gains themselves extend from one end of the State to the other. But the *Tribune* does not believe its own assertion, which is simply a desperate attempt to break, if it can, the terrible force of the death blow which it knows Greeleyism to have received on Tuesday. The self importance of the *Tribune* is as ridiculous as the egotism of HORACE GREELEY. The latter demands that all men shall implicitly accept him and believe in him as a peacemaker, and screams like a fishwife at such as refuse to take him at his own valuation; while the former parades its false theories and foul scandals as oracular truths to be questioned by none but fools and scoundrels; whereas the plain fact, unpalatable as it may be to the complacency of the *Tribune* and HORACE GREELEY, is that the candidature of the one for the Presidency, and the advocacy of BUCKALEW by the other, helped largely to bring about the overwhelming Republican victory which has crushed Buckalewism and Greeleyism together. The sooner the *Tribune* and Mr GREELEY both understand that since their apostasy they do but weaken whatever cause they support, the better for themselves and for that Democracy which they have brought into irretrievable disaster.

THE people cannot be too often or too earnestly reminded that no man manifestly, or even probably, unfit to fill the Presidential chair ought to be elected Vice President of the United States. This is a plain suggestion of good sense, and there have been sufficient examples of the evils resulting from its neglect to give it the force of an absolute rule. Now, it is certain there can be no reasonable doubt about the matter that Mr. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, is not a man to whom the duties of the Presidential office could be intrusted with safety. His performance at the last New Haven commencement would by itself suffice to prove his unfitness for any position of high trust or dignity. The full grown man capable, on a public occasion, of talking so foolishly as Brown there talked is unworthy to be permanent President of the Senate, and much less President of this great nation. Whether he was or was not sober at the time is a comparatively unimportant question. In English king said of an English statesman, that he had tried him drunk and tried him sober, and found that there was nothing in him. Drunk or sober, GRATZ BROWN, in the presence of the splendid audience of educated men and women assembled at the Yale commencement, made a speech in which it was difficult to decide whether the fool or the demagogue was the more conspicuous character. It would be folly to place such a man in a position from which he might any day be transferred by fate into the White House.

As Governor of Missouri, also, Mr. BROWN has been a signal failure. In his speeches lately he has had much to say about the enormities of carpet-bag rule in the South, and yet there is reason to believe what we are told, that many of the charges which he lays against the carpet-bag governments of the South are equally true as regards his own administration. Then, under Republican rule in Missouri, perfect order was restored after the war, while the State debt was reduced from $38,806,665 to $17,806,000. Besides this, the accrued interest on the debt was paid, and the State bonds, with which the militia had been paid during the war, were redeemed. This was the work of six years of Republican administration. Then BROWN took charge, and for the refusal of the State Senate to concur, it would have been increased by $40,000,000. When BROWN took charge there was a considerable sum in the Treasury, but for some months now, in spite of the increase of taxes, the Treasury has not been able to meet the demands upon it. And these things are not the worst, as, through GOV. BROWN'S lawless-ness, large portions of the credit of the State in which neither property nor life is secure but as from bushwhackers, or Ku-Klux.

New Source of Supply of Magnetic Iron Ore

About thirty miles inland from the town of Ashland, which is at the head of Chegoimegan Bay, fifteen miles from Bayfield, a range of mountains that have long been known to be rich in iron ore. A railroad is now under contract from Ashland to the range, about five miles of which is in running order By next spring it is presumed that ore may be delivered on the dock at Ashland. This is part of the Wisconsin Central, which extends from Milwaukee through Menasha and Stevens Point on the Wisconsin to Ashland, and is running a branch order from Lake Winnebago, eighty miles up the valley of the Wisconsin, and is under contract for the whole route. From Ashland it is being surveyed to Superior City, the terminus of the railroad to the La Pointe Iron Company have employed Captain James Paine, who has been for years in the Marquette iron regions, to explore their lands at Penoka Gap, where the Central crosses the Ashland county road, and early reports are favorable. In the *Ashland Press* of the 21st ult., we find the following letter of Captain Paine, which explains the kind of difficulties he has experienced in procuring men and supplies.

Captain Jay came in from the Range on Friday of last week and remained until Tuesday, when he returned to Penoka with provisions, &c. The capital reports iron in abundance, and is very much encouraged with the prospect of that region. He is making explorations on sections 10, and 15, has sunk several test pits, from which he has secured fine iron ore, indicating large deposits. His work has been greatly delayed for want of men and provisions. The condition of the roads is simply terrible, and it costs from seventy-five to eighty dollars per ton to get provisions from Ashland to the Range—only nine miles. The road is so bad, that we fear that all the swamps are full to overflowing, making it up-hill business for teams to haul freight over the road. As soon as the railroad reaches Penoka Gap, the work of opening mines will undoubtedly be begun in earnest, and in a few months thereafter, it is expected by the La Pointe Company, that shipments of merchantable ores will be made. Captain Ray says that the iron out-crop of Penoka Range is the largest he ever saw.

Mr. Brooks, who is one of the State geologists of Michigan, has also spent a few days there, of which event the *Press* remarks thus:

Major Brooks of Marquette has just returned from the Iron Range. He went as far as Section 10, in Town 43, Range 1 west, and took a look over the ridge, as he passed over it. He is satisfied with iron indications very much, and why not?

Playing One Off against Another.

Something like the following experiment would make the fortune of the discoverer if it could be applied to household pests. A writer in the New Orleans *Picayune* says:

During a non-residence in Central America I have noticed the habits of a very diminutive ant called the terrier ant. No insect will approach its habitation. It is perfectly harmless to vegetation, and will not permit any insect or even animal to encroach upon their premises under penalty of death. They do not build nests, like other ants, but live under ground, and are found in the most tropical shade. Tine writer is perfectly convinced that if they can be imported into the cotton regions of the United States, and acclimate, the cotton and even the boll worm will become a thing of the past. From many conversations I have had with planters of insect life, the writer forms his opinion, which can be corroborated by friends of mine still living there, who are interested in the cotton plant, choose to write. The first occasion that the writer had to test the destructive attacks of the terrier ants was when a scorpion stung by a stinging scorpion contained in the sleeve of the jacket of Mr. F. Harrington, and this being at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and this being at 12 o'clock, not hesitate in the choice between him, who devoted all the years of the rebellion to the maintenance of the government, and his opponent who despised and pathized with the rebels and endeavored to thwart the measures of Congress and the President for the suppression of the rebellion."

A Mother's Misery.

An unusually distressing case has come before one of the New York courts. A Mrs. DeVries was arrested on a charge of attempting to abduct her own child, and was bound over to keep the peace toward the child and the father. The story of the woman is very short one, though it extends through a period of eight years. Eight years ago she gave birth to a daughter, and during her sickness Mr. DeVries, her husband, was married to another woman in this city. At the end of a year she came out of the asylum, found her husband divorced from her and married again. The child had been given into his custody by the courts. The poor woman went to work in a shop and worked for three years, giving herself no rest or support. Sometime since Mr. DeVries's second wife died, and he was again married to another. The mother, yearning for her little girl, went to Mr. DeVries's house to ask for her. She found the girl playing on the pavement in front of the husband's home. He dragged the daughter away and caused the arrest of the mother. The result made a last effort to have the case reopened before the courts.

A Puzzler on the Tobacco Question.

The *Christian World* says: "We have said so much about the evils of smoking that justice to the other side constrains us to record a case which we must say is rather a stunner. In Dr. Samuel Tyler's splendid Memoir of Chief Justice Taney it appears that the Judge was an awful smoker. He began to puff at the age of nine, and kept on continuously puffing away to the end. Yet he had one of those tough, excitable organizations which are thought peculiarly susceptible to injury from the use of tobacco. When he was eighty-seven years of age some one presented him with a handsomely carved walnut cigar box as an appropriate present, which he greatly enjoyed. While on his sick-bed he found his greatest relief from pain in smoking. He died almost with the cigar in his mouth. Now we would say here is a case for Bro. Tyler and the anti-tobacco league. If such an organization can stand the poison for eighty years, we couldn't it be worth to some new argument? We submit the question in all gravity."

During the recent session of the British Scientific Association, a curious paper was read before the Ethnological Section. It was an eloquent plea against missionaries. The author said they always carried savages as good faith as they had already. He seems to have adequately agreed with Herbert Spencer, that every race has the religion that is best fitted for it, and that too great a change in that religion is a blow to the race-development. In his audience were several of the Archbishop of Canterbury's "brethen," who were evidently glad to hear his bold statements. It is a noteworthy fact that the Ethnological Section not only heard him with the deepest attention, but applauded him vigorously. His paper was more warmly greeted than almost any other, and seems also to have provoked less dissent.

Allegheny County.

Eighty-six Districts Give Hartranft 6,953 Majority.

Total Majority in County Probably 8,000!

We have returns from eighty-six districts in Allegheny county, which sums up as follows:

Hartranft, Republican	21,357
Buckalew, Democrat	14,404
Hartranft's majority	6,953

There are thirty-four districts yet to hear from on the vote for Governor, and the indications are that the majority will reach 8,000. Below are the returns:

Governor, Supreme Judge and Auditor General.

DISTRICTS.	Aud. General Gov'r. 1871. Stanton, R.	McCandless, D.	Supreme Auditor Judges. General. John F. Hartranft, R.	Charles R. Buckalew, D.	James Thompson, D.	Harrison Allen, R.	Wm. Hartley, D.
PITTSBURGH.							
1st ward	261	228	377	307	346	376	300
2d ward	144	156	305	441	321	405	307
3d ward	147	167	257	186	270	263	184
4th ward	96	136	266	291	437	353	300
5th ward	117	445	193	496	175	493	152
6th ward	104	340	96	367	97	360	94
7th ward	308	176	52	286	53	279	51
8th ward	207	174	249	204	249	222	248
9th ward	208	248	324	296	328	361	324
10th ward	114	144	210	166	217	215	213
11th ward	261	181	355	305	360	271	358
12th ward, 1st pct.	204	177	249	211	249	234	249
12th ward, 2d pct.	189	201	221	209	219	201	221
13th ward, 1st pct.	211	95	296	148	303	143	303
13th ward, 2d pct.	38	30					
14th ward	350	349	394	341	394	341	391
15th ward	240	230	260	232	262		
16th ward, 1st pct.	74	163	134	141	136	135	141
16th ward, 2d pct.	87	122	207	195	212	197	207
17th ward	344	278	378	419	380	419	380
18th ward	49	43	72	65	77	61	74
19th ward	274	65	322	152	341	155	338
20th ward	254	65					
21st ward, 1st pct.	267	84					
21st ward, 2d pct.	107	82					
22d ward	122	82	192	137		140	311
ALLEGHENY.							
1st ward	377	196	609	307	655	565	599
2d ward	690	197	1001	493			
3d ward, 1st pct.	181	107	281	190	261	255	251
3d ward, 2d pct.	128	234	349	349	336	335	349
4th ward, 1st pct.	93	93	153	153	153	153	153
4th ward, 2d pct.	197	198	288	231	300	214	288
5th ward	136	136	208	207	208	207	208
6th ward	315	188	560	407	580	561	460
7th ward	73	73	123	123	123	123	123
8th ward	12	117	208	161	210	156	206
9th ward	139	139	136	147	135	147	
BOROUGHS.							
Elizabeth	113	69					
West Pittsburgh	54	95					
Monongahela	86	74	74	97	75	91	74
Braddock's	66	64					
Sewickley	141	61	60	204	60	204	60
Birmingham, 1st pct.	91	64	130	102	132	102	130
Birmingham, 2d pct.	64	130	103	182	100	180	100
Penn	126	83	99	200	99	201	99
Elizabeth, 1st pct.	82	46	90	115	90	108	90
Elizabeth, 2d pct.	40	40	15		15		15
Elizabeth, 3d pct.	46	46	15	47	15	47	15
Elizabeth, 4th pct.	15	15	22	21	22	21	22
Mifflin	67	67	113	113	113	113	113
Robinson, 1st pct.	64	20	37	20	37	19	37
Robinson, 2d pct.	84	30	58	67	58	67	58
Moon	84	85					
Franklin	49	49					
Baldwin, 1st pct.	45	56					
Baldwin, 2d pct.	47	47					
Ross, 1st pct.	32	30	81	28	84	22	81
Ross, 2d pct.	34	34	51	34	51	34	51
McCandless	48	70	85	80	87	79	86
East Deer	58	58	87	87	87	87	87
Upper St. Clair	74	40	82	61	85	55	82
North Fayette	70	70	93	93	93	93	93
Neville	50	50					
Collier	30	30					
Scott, 1st pct.	75	75					
Scott, 2d pct.	75	75					
Marshall	32	32					
Harrison	105	105					
Lincoln	17	30					
Forward	145	145	86	145	86	146	86
Snowden	42	46	149	157	152	157	154
Lower St. Clair	46	46					
Lest	56	56					
North End	102	102	143	101	143	101	144

Sheriff, Clerk of Courts, Clerk of Orphans' Court and Recorder.

DISTRICTS.	SHERIFF. Robert H. Hare, R.	John H. Hare, R.	CLERK OF COURTS. Wm. M. Gormly, R.	Wm. M. Patterson, D.	REGISTER OF WILLS. William M. McCleary, R.	W. T. Eagle, D.	RECORDER. T. J. McGrath, D.	Augustus Beckert, R.
PITTSBURGH.								
1st ward	301	305	113	4	307	125	297	294
2d ward	144	156	77	1	156	77	156	154
3d ward	206	171	97	1	203	115	203	174
4th ward	102	136	38	1	136	38	136	136
5th ward	152	468	81	1	184	69	172	171
6th ward	104	340	96	1	367	97	360	94
7th ward	302	172	128	1	321	287	322	286
8th ward	207	174	249	1	204	249	222	248
9th ward	208	248	324	1	296	328	361	324
10th ward	114	144	210	1	166	217	215	213
11th ward	261	181	355	1	305	360	271	358
12th ward, 1st

The Pittsburgh Commercial, Saturday, October 12, 1872.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
Six copies of Twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:

Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

REPUBLICANS, ASSERT YOUR RIGHTS.

The scheme concocted by W. D. MOORE to prevent negroes from voting is a wrong contemplated against every Republican. Any attempt to put it in execution will be a gross violation of the law. Republicans will rely on the law to protect them, but they can help themselves also by upholding the officers of the law in the performance of their duty. Let there be forbearance and good feeling—but let there be justice, and the rights of every elector maintained.

ALEXR MCCLURE, looking through prison bars, would be a pleasant sight to the honest citizens of the State. That there is some prospect of it, is of itself a gratifying fact, though there is too much reason to fear that he may succeed in his escape through the expedients which he will be able to adopt; but it will not be so with his deluded victims, who attempt to vote on forged naturalization papers. They will be left to their fate, and the penitentiary in part at least will claim its own.

GREELEY'S Pennsylvania managers have shown, by their manner of conducting this campaign, that the cry of "reform" is some times made the last refuge of scoundrels. From the beginning to the end of the contest their entire mode of procedure has been an insult to the intelligence and consciences of the people, whom they have sought to make *partieps criminis* in their foul conspiracy against personal character and public weal. To-day the plotters are to be brought to book. Republicans of Allegheny county, the State and the Nation look specially to you for the continued maintenance of that exact and equal justice against which these men have so darkly and infamously contrived.

ALL the indications from Ohio and Indiana presage a handsome Republican victory to-morrow, notwithstanding the desperate efforts which the Confederates have put forth to carry those States for GREELEY. Nor will Nebraska give forth any uncertain sound. The only peg on which the coalition dares to hang a hope of success, is upon the State of Connecticut. Maine has shown that the East is secure. Our sister States of the West will maintain their portion of the grand Republican line intact and unimpaired. If the Greeleyites are beaten back in Pennsylvania, there will be nothing left for the lost cause but to get itself back to the dishonored grave from which it so lately emerged. Upon the answer of the people to-morrow depends the whole question —the inviolability of our splendid past, and the hopes of our still more noble future. What shall that answer be?

NEVER before in the history of the Commonwealth have the issues upon which the people have been called to pronounce been of momentous a character. Never before have they to be determined to-morrow. Republicans! remember that this is not merely a contest for the possession of the Governorship and of the State Legislature, but a battle between the rancorous reactionary spirit which outraged and murdered loyal colored voters in Georgia the other day, and the moral forces which abolished slavery at the same time that they subjugated the rebellion. The attack is not so much on General HARTRANFT as it is on the Republican party of the nation—on peace, liberty and Union. It is the country, not Pennsylvania alone, that is endangered. Shall the recorded verdicts of the war be maintained, or reversed? It rests with you to decide.

It is supposed that Colonel FORNEY has at the last moment repented of his opposition to Governor HARTRANFT; or, at least, that he regrets the ascendancy which he has permitted ALEXR MCCLURE to obtain over him; for, says the *Press* of Saturday, "the legitimate work of the campaign may now be considered finished. All that is to come after this will be of a fraudulent character." This, probably, has reference to the exposed conspiracy of MCCLURE, RANDALL and others to issue forged naturalization papers and to tamper with the returns from Democratic counties, in order to obtain by foul means what they know cannot be won by fair. But just as the Republicans of the State have steadily refused to be split and divided, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the *Press* to disrupt the party, so they will now be able to defeat the plot of MCCLURE and RANDALL without its help.

FINANCIAL affairs in the Dominion of Canada are not in good shape. The banks have put up the rate of discount to ten and twelve per cent. The fact is the Canadians have been doing a credit business, much too large for their limited powers and capacity, and no persons seem to have been blinder to these circumstances than certain commercial men of the gre t importers at Montreal and Toronto, and the mass of the traders throughout the country. They have gone on importing enormous quantities of luxurious goods, as if they were in New York or Chicago, and in order to get heavy stocks of their hands have given extraordinary advantages to risky traders. Legitimate trade has been crippled, and Prudence has been declared a bore; "small profits and small risks" are the cries of the hour. They have been overdoing the thing in almost all branches of trade, except, perhaps, sugar and tea. A slight hint of the financial pressure has created universal indulgence in that method of doing business has been exhibited in the present crisis. Settlements, indeed, one commercial journal, of Montreal, expresses satisfaction that the excessive overtrading and the rage for speculation have not ere this culminated in a grave financial disaster.

THE commissioners appointed to revise the United States statutes are pursuing their work with great energy. A considerable number of the seventy-six titles under which the revision has been arranged have been issued already, and the work is proceeding rapidly with the others. The latest draft of a law to codify a whole class of legislation is that relating to duties on imports. The work appears to be done thoroughly, and the foot side notes and cross references put it in the power of any person interested in the law to find out just what is already on the statute book and what are the changes proposed. Some very necessary but thankless work has been done in the chapter of the proposed new code just issued. For instance, where the duty on an article was reduced by ten per cent, by the recent act of Congress, the reduction has been figured out and the new law inserted in the text. It will not look well in law, perhaps, for it would read that "hoop iron are taxed "one and five hundred and seventy-five one thousandths cents per pound," but even that is better than the old style of leaving it by our law that it was taxed one and three-fourths cents, and by another that the duty was reduced ten per cent.

THE Manchester *Examiner*, speaking of the effect upon shipping caused by the great rise in price and the scarcity of coal, says the number of steamers loading in Liverpool for distant ports has decreased very considerably, there being at present none on the berth for Australia, and only two for China and the East. During the last two months the coal used on board steamers has gone up 15s. per ton, and as large vessels consume upon the lowest computations SIXTY tons per day there is thus a daily increased cost, of £45 in their working. The increase in the cost, too, is not all that steamship owners complain of, for it is in very many cases found impossible to obtain enough for their requirements, even at these enormous rates. The only class who profit by these rises in the price of coal are the sailing-ship owners, the demand for sailing vessels being, of course, much greater than formerly. By the latest reports from Bombay the freight for cotton from that port to Liverpool by steamer was 45s. per ton, to which must be added 15s. for the Suez Canal dues, while the freight by sailing ship was 40s., the difference being thus considerably in favor of the sailing vessel.

WE GAVE, in the COMMERCIAL, a few days ago, some facts as to the official career of John Pope Hodnett, at present a Greeley orator, in which it was shown that John Pope had a weakness for pocketing the government funds, and that he was kicked out of office therefor. Hence his Greeleyism. John Pope's lines have lately fallen in unpleasant places. After being feasted and paraded in Western Pennsylvania, he turned his face eastward, and is next heard from in Luzerne county, where several appointments were made for him to speak. The Scranton *Republican* very unkindly published his official record, and at the request of the Democratic leaders Pope's appointments were canceled. Unkindest cut of all, Pope's Woodward, Confederate candidate for Congress there, and who was to trot John Pope over the course, utterly refused to travel or associate with him. Poor John Pope!

S. H. PAINO, alderman and ex-city attorney of Mobile, Ala., was shot by the police the other night, while trying to set fire to the business house of Major Parker. The Mayor commenced legal proceedings against Paino some time ago, charging him with malfeasance in office, and the latter threatened to revenge himself by applying the torch to the Mayor's property. He has not been watching Paino's movements nightly for several weeks, and came very near capturing him several times. He was engaged in the act of setting fire to the building as above stated, and after a short resistance was arrested and locked up.

FATHERS-IN-LAW and mothers-in-law have a hard row to hoe nowadays. Here are two instances: Andrew J. Miller, of Vigo county, Indiana, having no mother-in-law, drove the blade of an ax into the back of his father-in-law, last Tuesday, severing the spinal column and producing speedy death. The old gentleman's name was Wm. Irwin, and the cause of the quarrel was about a horse. Miller spilled in a drunken freak. Charles Stecke, of Chilicothe, O., while intoxicated, knocked down his mother-in-law with a chair, on Wednesday, kicked her savagely, and ended by throwing her into the street. The old lady is seventy years of age. The brute was arrested.

A MEETING of the pensioners of the late rebellion was held in Detroit on Tuesday, which adopted resolutions declaring that pensions ought to be equalized so as to increase the pensions of the rank and file. The resolutions also set forth that these men gave much for the country as did the officers, have fallen up to support, and since the close of the war have received no offices or assistance, and ought now to stand on the same footing as to government assistance as officers. Arrangements were made for an organized petition of pensioners' association, with the object of extending the movement throughout the country.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

And now the lecturing mania has extended to the mercantile class. Mr. D. L. Emerson, one of the most successful merchants of California, has opened out on the rostrum at Boston.

The wholesale grocers of Philadelphia have organized themselves into an association to promote a more friendly intercourse among its members; to adjust differences between them; to diffuse reliable commercial intelligence; to reform abuses, and generally to advance the interests of the trade in that city.

It is said that the change wrought in the character of business structures throughout New York city during the last five or six years is very remarkable. Scores of low, old-fashioned, brick buildings have been superseded by lofty, marble, granite and iron edifices of unsurpassed convenience and architectual beauty. The work still continues with increasing activity.

And now Utah looms up as a grain-producing region, the parcels of wheat, from that remote territory having been received in the St. Louis market.

The first attempt ever made to interest China in the government stocks of foreign nations was made in the case of the new French loan. The native capitalists of Shanghae were favorable to the loan, but the actual reception it met with in China has yet to be ascertained.

The Treasury Department has just decided that all stamps which are no longer required by law will be redeemed or exchanged on presentation to the internal revenue officers. Dealers may, therefore, dispose of their useless stamps to the revenue officers of their districts.

Virginia consists of a spring of cold water which continuously throws out peach-stones in a perfect state of preservation. Bushels of stones have been cleared away, and still they come. Many years ago there was a distillery at this spring, and it now bursts forth in a shower of stones below the surface and throws them out.

At a recent public execution in Kentucky the authorities made no allowance for the age and debilitated condition of the prisoner, and when the trap was sprung his head was left suspended in the rope while the bleeding trunk dropped to the ground.

Out in Ohio there is a house which has been occupied by five successive families, and in each of those families a divorce has occurred. All the dissatisfied husbands and wives in the region round about are striving to hire that house.

A new idea in reading vocal music is advanced by a musical gentleman of Albany. He makes the syllables always represent the same note, and avoids transposing the scale when changing the key. C is always do, and when sharped it is called, and reads dos, or when flatted f, and reads dof. Whether musicians will see the merit in it which is claimed, remains to be proved.

New Orleans is holding high for the grain trade of the West by providing increased facilities, and is now receiving and shipping considerable corn. She has just erected her fourth elevator.

They have a machine out west which gives "age" to whisky. It is simply a churn, consisting of two cylinders, one within and the other, revolving, united two wheels four and one-half feet in diameter, resembling circular saws, on which are arranged one hundred teeth, with a flat edge each, both revolving the same way. The liquor is fed in one end and driven up by a steam pump at a pressure of one hundred pounds to the square inch, and is thrown on those going up, thereby submitting it to the blows of both.

An ingenious Frenchman has devised a plan for curing society of political convulsions and disorders. He proposes to establish hospitals in which all rabid and and persistent politicians shall be confined and treated in accordance with the principles of positivism, economy, discussions and essays on the rights of man, wrongs of woman, labor and capital, etc., until they shall become do disgusted with the whole subject as never to wish to hear it again.

During a recent storm in Detroit, a negro, who was running along the street, was struck by lightning. He was stunned by the shock, but came to his senses again, as he was being lifted into a wagon, and asked, "Is dis heaven? Kin I ride in dese heavenly wagons in Heaven?" He evidently supposed he had been translated in a chariot of fire.

A New Hampshire judge has decided that it is an illegal offense to spit tobacco spit on the floor of a public place, and has fined an offender one dollar and costs.

A strange death occurred in Illinois last week. A young man commenced bleeding at the nose, then set the lungs, and finally the blood oozed out of the pores of the skin, and his condition he lingered three or four days, when he died.

A hot water mitrailleur has been invented and put into use in India. It is intended for shipboard, and can give at short range a very murderous broadside of scalding steam.

The Boston Peace Jubilee and Industrial Exhibition is soon to hold a grand fair in New York city, the proceeds to be used in building an asylum, in the interior of the State, for Masons' widows and orphans.

"Society" has lately adopted two sensible maxims —first, that a lady should not wear more than she pleases, and the uncalled-on have no right to obtrude; second, that a hostess may invite whom she wishes, and the uninvited show bad manners if they take offense. Bravo!

The Boston idea of motion is a "fruit and vegetable mission." There has been for several years in that city an organization for distributing flowers in the hospitals and in the homes of the poor and sick, and this year it has been given substantial tokens in baskets of fruit and vegetables.

The Census Office has completed its statistics of the manufacture of agricultural implements in the United States in 1870, showing a production of $25,000,000, or nearly double the year, or more than three times the amount in 1860.

The United States commissioner of fish and fisheries has called a meeting of the fish commissioners of the several States and the secretaries of the fish culturists' association at New York, October 16, to determine the best disposition of the salmon eggs now being collected in California.

Vast flocks of wild pigeons, it is reported, may be seen in the West, almost any day, taking their flight southward in search of winter quarters. Our weather prophets say this is an indication of an early and cold winter.

It is reported that a recent cyclone in India damaged the rice crop and took the lives of one and a million of dollars. If this has the effect of curtailing the braids and switches which are made from this product of India, that cyclone will not have been in vain.

A ship has just died in France, aged three hundred and seventy-five years. How much longer it would have lived it is impossible to conjecture, as its death was prematurely hastened by a combat with a huge whale. The ship was born in 1497, or a little after the period of the discovery of America by Columbus. This story is not to be carped at.

Cider is so cheap and abundant in New England this fall that the only trouble, and more than half the expense, is in getting it to market. The complaint is made that the highways in the vicinity of every cider-mill are obstructed by teams loaded with apples, and another report likens the coming of apple teams to the advent of a circus at a country village.

People who are unable to go to sleep at night will be glad to know that an instrument, constructed by an ingenious German, has been placed under a mattress, is calculated, by soothing and gentle motions, to the most troubled conscience into sweet oblivion and gentle slumber. It also will, at a set time, awaken the happy sleeper by a lively selection from one of Offenbach's operas.

Now we know all about it. A learned Scotchman dwelling in Los Angeles, Cal., informs us that there is a chimney running through the earth from the North to the South Pole. Into this water pours at the equator, and as it passes over the convexity of central fires and out at the South Pole, where it divides into two streams, one rushing up the Atlantic and the other up the Pacific Ocean? By this arrangement the central fires are kept within limits by the cooling water.

Nature is now at her mature best. The trees and shrubs are mellowing into various charming tints, while the deep green of the pines and cedars is strikingly contrasted by the crimson tinge that is overspreading the leaves of maples and several kinds of creepers. It is a delicious time.

It is said that the harvest of chestnuts, hickory nuts and butternuts this autumn will prove exceedingly light. Many of the open land chestnut trees bear fruit, which is now nearly matured, but the chestnut forests are completely destitute of the crop, while walnuts and butternuts are almost equally scarce.

The *Times of India* mentions a remarkable phenomenon which was witnessed on a plain near Mandideroog, on the night of the 18th of last August. An extensive tract, though uninhabited, was observed like a large city brilliantly illuminated. The scene to be covered with many thousands of lights, is described as resembling a part of the starry heaven. The cause is as yet unexplained. Many of those who saw the lights believe that they were produced by the burning of inflammable gases exhaled from the ground.

A cheap way of getting credit for liberality was devised by the managers of a fair in Illinois, who offered a premium to the oldest spinster present. Of course nobody claimed it.

The annual meeting of the Virginia Division of the Army of Northern Virginia is to take place in Richmond on the 3rd of October, when General JOHN B. GORDON is to deliver an address, new members are to be received, etc. Is not this "a standing menace"—an offensive reminder—of the late "onestruggle" that ought to be removed? Greeley ought to see about it without delay.

The usual complaints at this time of the year of a scarcity of navigable water in the western and southern rivers begin to be heard, but so far the difficulty is not at all serious. The rain fall was good last year, and the season is now so far advanced that it is hoped the worst has been already reached.

Boston is to have yet another newspaper, the *Journal of Commerce*, which is to put in an appearance on the 20th of November. It is to be a commercial and financial paper, and there is no reason why it should not flourish, as Boston has not now a daily journal with that distinctive character.

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